

CONFIDENTIAL

DISP:
STATUS: CASE CLOSED

ARREST REPORT

SURNAME: NICKLER FIRST NAME: OGDAR

ALIAS: NONE KNOWN

NATIONALITY CLAIMED: GERMAN

ADDRESS OF LAST RESIDENCE: PRR LAU

OCCUPATION: PHARMACOLOGIST (PROFESSOR) Now active at Camp Felsafing

IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: GOLDBOOK

DETAILS OF ARREST: (a) Place: Hospital 2000 (416935) Rosenhofen

(b) DATE: October 25, 1945 TIME: 1500

UNIT MAKING ARREST: XI CORP IP# 174 S-2 SECTION

REASON FOR ARREST: Automatic arrest as per CI DIRECTIVE 12th AG No. 42.

Subject held rank of UNTERSTURMFÜHRER in ALLOEBSINE SS from 1933-35.

(Further details to be written on back if necessary)

WITNESSES: NAMES AND ADDRESSES

STATEMENT AFTER ARREST: Subject admits above statement. However, claims
(attach on separate sheet if necessary)

to have been active in NAZI opposition. (Communist party.)

PROPERTY: Property taken from prisoner to be listed on back, together with description and whereabouts of any other property relevant to the case.

MILITARY OR CIVIL AUTHORITY TAKING CUSTODY OF THE PRISONER

Subject was forwarded to proper military authorities. 414th VED COL.

Signature of person authorizing arrest

Date: October 25, 1945 ASN: 0-1947464
XI CORP IP# 174

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2P
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2005

COORDINATED WITH

US Army

Copy of a Report by Professor K.H. BAUER,
at that Time Rector of the University
Heidelberg

Supplement Page I

Arrest #4699

To the office
General Stayer
Heidelberg
U.S. Group Control Council

I feel it is my duty to point to the following scientist: Professor of Pharmacology Dr. Med. Oskar EICHLER, former director of the Pharmacological Institute of the University in Breslau, now Feldafing/Ob, Bayern, bei Frau Arzl.

Prof. Eichler belongs already today, to the leading group of German pharmacologists. I, myself, do not doubt that he will soon be the leading pharmacologist. At the same time Eichler is one of the nicest anti-nazis that I know. The latter is of great significance since he earlier belonged--as far as I know--to the NSDAP and maybe even to the SS. Not only did he avert himself early from mazi-ism but he also left (theTH party) around 1938. Since then he fought against Hitler-ism whenever possible. He lived and acted by the principle that only after the fall of Hitler-ism is the rise of the world possible.

His radical aversion from mazi-ism earned him the hatred of the nazis, especially in Breslau from the SS group within the medical faculty. To begin with he became the victim of an attack by the dean. He, urged on by that particular SS group, accused Eichler, without reason, for failing in his leadership as chairman of the medical board of examiners.

Later on, the nazi group switched to an open attack. It denounced him to the Gestapo, arranged for search warrants accompanied by the usual nasty Gestapo methods.

Eichler was never afraid to show his strong convictions. He also was connected with Mayor GORDELER, the civilian leader of the conspiracy against Hitler.

Other witnesses of his anti-nazi convictions: Prof. BEDERKE (Geology), formerly Breslau, now Göttingen; Prof. OBST (Geography), formerly Breslau, now Tammenhof bei Ahrenburg, Bez. Hamburg; Prof. SCHAFER (Physics) now Wolfesgrund (Schlesien).

The following persons, residing in Heidelberg, outside of myself, can testify for Eichler's conviction:

Miss Lise OPPERMANN, Chirurg. Univ. Clinic

Mrs. Inge Bauer, Heidelberg, Roderweg 8

Prof. Dr. RASSOW, Heidelberg, Roderweg 8

Eichler had to leave as the Russians approached Breslau. He lost his last personal belongings in the big air raid on Dresden in the beginning of Feb. His family is completely split up and he himself lives as a refugee in Feldafing, OEB, bei Frau Arzl.

I am convinced that Eichler will set to work and perform a valuable service with all the force of an anti-nazi finally liberated from Hitler's slavery.

Signed Prof. K.A. Bauer

Supplement Page II

Arrest #4699

A. At the founding of the Professor's league in 1936 my name was proposed as leader of the league of the University of Breslau. I was appointed on a trial basis in September. The position as professor alliances leader in the "personal union" was refused to me despite the fact that the vacancy was not yet filled. Differences of opinion soon became apparent at a camp (Alt-Rhese) in September, and during a discussion in München. Especially during the München conference did I notice that I was in unsuitable company.

The Minister of Public Worship and Education, RUST, arrived in November in Breslau for the 125th anniversary celebration of the university. During this time it came to a conflict between us about "youth education". I was removed (and told TN): "You're playing with fire". I was forbidden to appear

at the next day's celebration. An almost fatal illness saved me from the consequences (of this conflict ^{TN}).

My break with the party was herewith final--only the method was debatable. Dr. MÖGGE (HENAU-OBERPFALZ)--his mother is Jewish--can testify to the situation at that time. He worked at the institute shortly thereafter and lived with me for a period of time.

B. Since I do not know how many survived the siege of Breslau I am naming four persons as witnesses to my (illegal) membership in the Communist Party. (Also my wife and (this word is illegable^{TN}, could mean "others")) from supplement #1.

1. REIMANN (Zimmermann), Breslau-Oswitz.
2. HAHN, MAXIMILIAN, Breslau, Mittelfeldweg 5.
3. EGGERS (Sozialdemocrat), Breslau, Gartenstr. Kunsthandelgesch.
(Probably "Work of Arts" ^{TN}shop).
4. SCHAPKE, Breslau, Anenstr. 2.

Information about the situation within my institute can give: (additional words illegable^{TN}): Dr. V. GIZYCKI, München-Salln, Johannesstr. 63 (Mother then in Theresianstadt).

There must have been very few institutes (if any) in Germany who took such anti-nazi attitude from beginning until end.

C. Explanation

I became a member of the party in 1933. I saw many evil-minded at work among the idealists and desirable. This is the reason for my late entry. (The reason for my membership in the SS is that nobody could join the party otherwise after 30.IV.)

That I had the best of intentions are proved by my actions:

1. An old fighter was to receive a professorship through the S.D. This I was able to prevent, despite the fact that I wasn't in office then (1934).
2. A reporter from the Ministry of Public Worship and Education was to be attached to the faculty as academical lecturer. This, too, I was able to hinder (1935/36).
3. Through my advice and opinion I was able to prevent the promotion of 2 old PG (Partei^{TN}genossen-party member) (SEEL and FRANDSEN).

About case # 1 I was accused at the Gestapo in 1934. The reason given was disturbance of national socialistic university politics. At the same time presented, in supplement # 1 mentioned, the SS group a petition at the ministry for dismissal, or at least for a transfer for disciplinary reasons. My mail was intercepted by the police. Information about my attitude can be given by Prof. HEUBNER (Pharmacologist in Berlin) right now Hamburg, Harvesterhüder Weg 39. Prof. KROETZ too will know about the encounter and, maybe, Prof. BEHRENS, Kiel.

On account of the other cases I was called before a party lawyer. The accusation was "restraining young aspiring national socialists".

I always felt that I stood in front for cultural importance and humanity. But those who preferred easy living and remained in the background, push forward today and claim to be anti-nazi, despite the fact that they used all the advantages of the system. But my activities, already at that time, were to my disadvantage not even speaking of the terrible actions at the last. All that led to my ailing condition under which I still suffer (See under A).

After seeing the impossibility of changing things for the better from the inside I took the consequences, already in 1936.

D. I had to endure the following financial disadvantages:

1. The pay scale was unacceptable. Attempts for corrections were repeatedly refused.
2. The job (^{TV}pay) for my secretary was reduced to half. I had to pay her out of my own salary.
3. Funds for scientific research were refused.
4. My dismissal as chairman of the medical board brought me a yearly loss of 2000 Marks.
5. Incidentally, I would like to mention that all war decorations were refused to me by the party. I didn't even get the loyalty medal, an unusual thing for a person with my name and in my position.

These statements are proved by the existing questionnaire. I would like to add that I was promised a raise by the SS in 1937, provided I would submit a written request. I decided against it, since I didn't want a promotion through either the party or any other organization. Since I had already separated myself, within me, from the party I did not want to feel

indebted.

Supplement Page III

I am the author of the following books:

1. "Pharmacology of Chromium"; Publisher Springer, Berlin 1934.
2. "Coffee and Caffeine"; Publisher Springer, Berlin 1938.
3. "The Hofmeister Series";

"Pharmacology of Inorganic Anion"; Publisher Springer; 230 pages finished, printing started, interrupted since 2 years.

These books are aimed at the international scientific public.

The following periodical articles were written to be read by the layman:

1. "About Hashish" (Indian Hemp)
2. "Usage of Chemical Warfare Material by the Italians", about 1931-32 in "Orientrundschau", publishing company unknown to me.
3. "Coffee", Frankfurter Zeitung, 1938.

Against the doctrine of the party were the following articles, written to the attention of doctors:

1. "Progress of Therapy" (with Vollmer) 1939. Against the official propaganda of medical herb therapy and its favored representatives (Publishers unknown).

2. "Vollmer Clinic Weekly Magazine" 1938, Publisher Springer. Attack against Fahrenkamp, protégé of Himmler.

3. "German Medical (maybe) Weekly" 1940. Against the propaganda of the leader for doctors of the Reich against Caffeine.

4. "Umschau" January 1941. Publisher Frankfurter Zeitung. Against ~~from~~ R. Hess favored biological fertilizing.

In addition about 150 publications have been submitted. All these are aimed at the international scientific public. (Published^{TN}) mainly in magazines of the following publishing companies: Springer, Berlin; Schmiedeberg's Archiv, Biochemistry Magazine; Pflüger Archiv.

Since it is impossible for me to list every single publication I only give the general fields:

1. Anaesthesia: For this work I became Foreign Member of the American Assoc. of Anaesthesia, according to a letter from McMechan. I stood in exchange with this organization until December 1941.
2. Mineral-Metabolism. (Mineralstoffwechsel)

3. "Coffee and Caffeine". As special adviser in this field I became consultant to the American Coca-Cola Company.

4. Histamin-Metabolism. This field was worked on until 1944.

5. On Toxicology of Explosives and Liver Protection was worked on during the war and is now ready for publication.

6. In addition are articles of a more isolated kind.

Lectures

Political lectures were never given.

About 2-3 lectures for first-aid in chemical warfare poisoning were given for the Red Cross and German national civil air defense organization, otherwise only for the medical public.

Lectures had been given since 1930 as university teacher of pharmacology; since 1934 obligatory lectures in my field as regular professor.

In addition are lectures given since 1926 for different scientific organizations, partly for the international public.